

XVIII YEAR.

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LOS ANGELES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1898.

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With Dates of Events.

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Tickets on sale Sept. 2 and 3, good for return 30 days.
Proportionately low rates from all stations on the Southern California Railway.
Plan to spend your vacation at this Delightful Resort—IT COSTS NO MORE.

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For full information, consult pamphlets and rates apply to
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ON THE TIP TOP—Wilson's Peak Park, 6000 Feet Above the Level.
Camping privileges at reasonable rates. New Mountain Summer Resort at Hennepin's Flat open for campers. Camp opened Monday, June 20. Special rates Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric and Terminal Railway.
Address HARRY WILCOX, Mgr., Wilson's Peak Park.

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NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS at Hotel Glenmore. Light and cool. Very low summer rates. 121 1/2, South Broadway.

CATALINA ISLAND—Grand View Hotel overlooking bay opposite bathing grounds. All outside rooms. 3600 feet of verandas. Excellent service, reasonable rates. Have made "Grand View" very popular.
GEO. E. WEAVER.

BURIED THEMSELVES.

Tunnel Excavators Pull the Wall on Themselves.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Eight men were killed (possibly ten) and five more injured, two fatally, at the Carnegie Tunnel on the Chartiers division of the Panhandle Railroad last night. The accident is due to the wall of the tunnel caving in on a number of workmen. The dead are:
JOHN JONES, foreman.
FELIX MILLS, laborer.
Six unknown foreigners.
A gang of sixty-eight men employed by Casparius, a contractor from Columbus, O., were engaged in tearing out the tunnel just west of the town of Carnegie. The work is being done entirely at night in order not to interfere with traffic during the day. It progressed for about a month without accident and was nearing completion. Last night the men had fixed a rope to pull down the west wall of the tunnel, and were preparing to drill holes for blasting. Suddenly the big wall fell over on them. Every man standing at the end of the big excavation was buried alive. The other workmen at once began the work of rescue.

Felix Mills was the first taken out. He died three hours later. An unknown colored man was next reached. A special train brought him to West Pennsylvania Hospital, but it is not thought he will live. Seven men were taken out dead. Most of the men employed on the work are Italians. They go by numbers, instead of names, and nothing is known of their family relations. Their fellow workmen were too busy this morning seeking for more dead to identify any of the bodies.
Two of the injured are George Waid, colored, and George Slack. The hospitalized physician says Waid's spine is fractured and he cannot recover. The tunnel is now entirely cleared of the debris, and no other dead or injured were found.

Patents and Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Patents were granted to California inventors today as follows: Solomon Ducas, San Francisco, voting machine; Asa B. Eastwood, Newcastle, pressure equalizing beer faucet; James L. McKee, San Francisco, retort oil burner; Arthur D. Lloyd, San Francisco, folding tent; Carlos R. Martin and Laspierre, San Jose, automatic pressure equalizing beer faucet; James Campbell, T. Settle, San Jose, reversible disc harrow; C. Alvin P. Wakefield, Livingston, plow-wheel box; William Zoller, San Francisco, filtering faucet. An original widows' pension was granted today to Adele M. Graef, San Francisco. Lucinda White was appointed postmaster today at Dos Cabezas, Cochise county, Ariz. Vice E. J. White, resigned.

FIRST BLOOD FOR HENRY GAGE

Honest Jacob Neff of Placer Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention.

The Southland Masses Its Forces in Magnificent Manner and Compels Its Northern Opponents to Withdraw.

WATERS HAS A CLEAR FIELD IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mammoth Attendance on One of the Most Notable Conventions in California's History—Pavilion at Sacramento Glorious With the Colors of the Union—Maj. McLaughlin Summons the Great Gathering to Order—National Anthems Thrill the Multitude With Patriotic Fervor—Cheers for the Flag, the President and Dewey—First Day of the Session Productive of One Great Development—The South Against the North and a Brilliant Campaign at That—The Test Vote Brings Bitter Defeat to Pardee and Brown—Nomination of Los Angeles Candidate Assured.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The banners are waving. Annie Dear in the tented space in the big Pavilion with the same grace and lavishness of color that they did a week ago today when the Democrats convened in that canvassed area, but the scene when Chairman Frank McLaughlin called the convention to order was as unlike the one last week as the Popocrats and Republicans differ in principle. There was a great audience massing the platform, standing in the wings at either end of the stage and filling the chairs in the rear of the delegates to the last seat, and there was an air of expectancy and suppressed excitement about the doings that differed from the Maguire machine politics of last week as two stars differ from each other in glory. Displayed on the upward slope of canvas over the steps that lead from the center aisle to the rostrum there is a magnificent portrait of our great President, who has brought the land we love through the stress of war to a successful peace, and flanking the portrait of Washington that hangs immediately behind the chairman's seat are portraits of some of the brilliant and noble men whose record has gone to the everlasting glory of the nation and of the Republican party.

The hour of 1 o'clock passes with the delegates dropping in singly and in groups, and at 1:15 the band begins playing an air which sounds like the first bugle-call of a great campaign. It is half past one. Paris Kilbourn comes down the aisle, bearing a great bundle of small flags which he distributes to the delegates, to the spectators massed about the stand and to the men of the press who are writing the story of this momentous convention. A quarter of an hour later, by the clock that is striking away the minutes above the picture of the republic's first President, and the big, sumptuous and phlegmatic chairman of the State Central Committee smiles into the upturned faces of the men on the floor below, raps with the gavel and announces a double quartette of male and female voices. An organ starts up the prelude to the sonorous air "America," and then the great audience rises as the singers begin and there is the waving of hundreds of flags, a billowing pond of color in which there blossoms the stars of our country's ensign, mingled with the glorious stripes of red and white that our soldier boys have been following up the slope at El Caney, nailing to the mast at Manila and hoisting forever and forever above the beautiful islands to the westward where it is always summer.

ENTHUSIASM UNDER WAY.

The Mayor of the city is introduced. He welcomes the delegates to the capital city and wishes them a happy stay. Then the band on the platform plays the prelude to that glorious lyric, the "Star Spangled Banner," and a wave of applause ripples across the hall, sweeps over from the further seats and breaks into a volley of cheers amid the waving of flags that gives the floor the semblance of a great patchwork of stars and stripes. As the quartette sings the stirring immortal poem, the delegates and the audience join with them, and the cadences of the great and glorious song that stirs the heart until the eyes brim over with tears floats out upon the canvassed area, and dies away as the great audience stirs into its seat at the conclusion of the second stanza with the pleading and hopeful refrain:
"Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
A delegate at the conclusion of the song leaps upon a chair and shouts: "Three cheers for 'Old Glory'!" They are given with a will. A second dele-

gate points to the portrait of the commander-in-chief and cries: "Three cheers for President McKinley." A roar goes up that makes the bunting rustle on the ceiling. Another enthusiastic patriot cries out: "Three cheers for Admiral Dewey," and there is a shout that would appear to be loud enough for the great sailor to hear in Manila. Then there are cheers for the ladies of the quartette and for Mayor Land and the city of Sacramento, then for business.

THE CRISIS.

Frank Ryan, the efficient gentleman who has been the secretary of so many Republican conventions, reads the list of officers other than that of chairman. Maj. McLaughlin declares the nomination of a temporary chairman in order. Without any fuss or feathers or rustle, without coining down to the stage and placing himself on exhibition, without any dreary Tommyrot and verbal bouquet-throwing, Powers of San Francisco nominates the old war-horse, Jacob Neff. Across the aisle, as Powers takes his seat, Judge Van R. Patterson, natty, neat and debonair, rises and in a few words nominates Joe Campbell, this move having been agreed upon this morning in order that there might be a test of strength by the opponents to our brilliant campaigner from Los Angeles.

Levinsoy of Stockton seconds the nomination of Campbell, and incidentally mentions the name of H. H. Markham, which evokes probably three hand-claps, more or less. Alameda county seconds Campbell's nomination, and then Truman of San Francisco cuts off further foolishness of close moving that nominations close.

With his strong, sonorous voice, Frank Ryan begins the roll call. Alameda votes solid for Campbell. Amador follows suit, and the smaller counties of the northern end of the State line up in the anti-Gage column. Pencils are out all over the hall, and eyes are fastened upon the tally sheets. It is apparently the war of the rebellion over again, the North against the South, and as the battle of the ballots proceeds, the old campaigner sees that the North has but a thin and wavering line, while the South has massed its forces and is coming into the engagement with bands playing, colors flying and the boys cheering. Los Angeles votes 85 solid for Neff; San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Fresno, Santa Barbara sweep into the column with company from behind her. It is war, and it is magnificent. Though there is no hiss of bullets and no scream of shells, one feels an organized, compact force moving with restless energy to a point aimed at like a great army with bayonets of steel and with banners flying.

NEFF WINS.

The roll call goes on. There are scattering shots from the brush for Campbell, but when the artillery turns loose, the volley is for Neff every time. Santa Clara sends in a roaring smash with her vote for Neff, and a ripple of applause runs about the auditorium. San Francisco opens up her batteries and sends shrapnel shells and solid shot into the campbells that are not coming. There is a lull in the cannonading as a Campbell delegate in the Thirty-sixth Assembly District demands the polling of his delegation. The roll call results in a change of one vote from Neff to Campbell, giving in that district 10 for Neff and 2 for Campbell.

Suddenly there breaks out all over the hall the cry of "Neff! Neff! Neff!" The man from the mountains has won his fight. Judge Patterson moves that Neff be nominated by acclamation, and three cheers are given for the veteran of many battles. Patterson and Campbell are appointed a committee to escort Neff to the chair. As he comes up to the desk three more ringing cheers break out, and set the flags and bunting waving.
The chairman, sturdy and stocky, speaks with a strong ringing voice that



RUSSELL J. WATERS.
Republican Nominee for Congress from the Sixth District.

reaches every nook and cranny of the auditorium. He denounces the sibilant lie that he is the creature of a boss, and no man who sat and looked into his honest face and heard the sincere, earnest tones that he uttered, and the denunciation, would be likely to disbelieve him.

Grove Johnson of Sacramento moves for a Committee on Order of Business, and the preliminaries of the appointment of the other committees necessary to the life and well-being of a political convention follow, and a recess is had until 7 o'clock. At that hour there is a brief session at which the committees are announced, and the first day's work is done, adjournment being had until 9 o'clock tomorrow.

THE END FORESHADOWED.

Tonight there is music in the air. A band plays from throats of brass in the street below the K-street balcony of the Golden Eagle. Behind the iron railing that runs under the windows of the second-story of this old political scheme-shop, there is clustered a group of banners representing the "Leagues of the Republic," the seven Southern counties of California. The central escutcheon bears the words, "For Governor, Henry T. Gage, Los Angeles, 1898." On the right is displayed the yellow banners of Ventura, Santa Barbara and Riverside, on the left, Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino. The significance of this cluster of banners is far and away beyond the meaning of a street parade, though it were ten blocks long and lasted until morning. It means that tomorrow, or when the proper time comes, the glorious South will again give to the Republican party of this great State a

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 20 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 12 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 32 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the recent war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Forest fires all extinguished....Special meeting of Council Finance Committee....Another police investigation. Street sweeping....New street sign....Chain gang escape....Hugh Ross held for alleged burglary....The McKay case....A study in geese....Free postal delivery extended....Red Cross news. Dried and canned fruit and ice moving. Gila Bend road....Death of Dr. John S. Griffin, founder of East Los Angeles....Policeman's family deserted in poverty.
Southern California—Page 13.
San Diego fusionists decide on a division of spoils....Cloudburst at Temecula....Man drops dead at Temecula....Universalist summer meeting at Long Beach....Santa Monica swimmer's death....San Bernardino man cuts his throat....A boy saves his playmate from drowning in the Santa Ana River. Fullerton woman drops dead in her orchard....Tuna Club meets at Avalon....Gold developments in Lower California....Anabelle walnut crop sold....Comparative value of fumigating methods investigated....Military obsequies arranged for young Hollister at Santa Barbara....Judge Day renders a decision in the Ventura Agricultural Association case....Attempt at murder at Perris....South Pasadena will probably grant a franchise to the cyclistway.
Financial and Commercial—Page 12.
Local produce market....San Francisco mining stocks and produce quotations....New York markets....Eastern stock and grain movements....Kansas City live stock....London financial market.

WATERS WINS.

He Had No Opposition to Overcome.

Davis Withdraws from a Race That He Wasn't In.

Judge Gregg and Jim McLachlan Offer Their Support.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

Nominee Pledged to Aid the San Pedro Harbor.

Southern California Will Have it Fully Developed.

Enthusiasm Rampant in the District Convention.

THE GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT WON

A Congress Commission of Eleven Members to be Appointed—Los Angeles Delegation Will Endorse No More Candidates Now.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The gubernatorial fight is all over but the shouting. As predicted in these dispatches, Gage will be nominated tomorrow on the first ballot. All opposition is melting away, and the movement in his favor has assumed the proportions of a landslide. Lou Brown has definitely withdrawn from the race, and his headquarters were closed shortly after 11 o'clock p.m. In conversation with The Times' correspondent tonight Brown said: "I have withdrawn from the race, and my friends are free to vote for whom they please. I am out of the fight, because I do not wish to carry my friends down to defeat. No, I have made no effort to throw my support to Pardee. As for that, I do not know that he has any strength."

Scores of Brown's men are now wearing Gage badges. Pardee's friends still assert that their candidate is in the fight, but none of them imagines or pretends that he can win. Some Alameda delegates may cast a complimentary vote for Pardee, but the indications now are that before the roll-call is completed Gage will be nominated by acclamation.

All evening the delegates of the counties that have been opposed to the southern candidate have been flocking to his headquarters to secure Gage badges, and the streets are ablaze with the yellow ribbons bearing his name. The most brilliant campaign for the gubernatorial nomination ever made in this State has virtually closed, and nothing remains but formal ratification of the party's choice.

R. J. Waters was unanimously nominated for Congress this afternoon by the Congress convention of the Sixth District. The delegates were called to order by Luther G. Brown, chairman of the Congress Committee, and Hon. Orestes Orr of Ventura was selected chairman of the convention. John W. Wood of Pasadena was made chairman of the Committee on Credentials and J. R. Newberry chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The latter committee presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
"Resolved, that this convention pledges its nominee for Congress to use his best endeavors to secure the unexpended balance originally appropriated for the San Pedro Harbor and unused in the completion of the existing contract for the construction of an outer harbor, such balance to be applied to the dredging out and other improvement of the inside harbor of San Pedro and the construction of a government dry dock at that port."

The announcement was then made that Frank F. Davis would not be a candidate for nomination for Congress. This withdrawal from a race in which he had never been considered as entered by anyone but himself provoked some amusement. Davis's ill-timed effort to force himself on the convention was such a dismal fiasco that even he had at length realized the wisdom of retreat.

The nomination of R. J. Waters was made by Hon. John L. Beveridge, ex-Governor of Illinois. In an eloquent address, he related his long acquaintance with the candidate, whom he had known for thirty years, and paid high tribute to the character, ability and qualifications of Mr. Waters. The ven-

HOPE STILL GLOWS.

PLANS FOR THE SAILING OF THE SEVENTH PROGRESSING.

Three Transports Will Sail Together for Honolulu Next Sunday.

SEVENTH GETS TWO OF THEM.

THE SCANDIA AND HER TROOPS WILL GO SATURDAY.

Mastering-out Order Expected Today—Hobson and His Rubber Bag en Route to Cuba. Fever Deaths.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The sailing schedule for the fleet of transports which is to leave for Honolulu within the next seven days has been made out. The hospital ship Scandia will not go away before Saturday, on account of some changes to be made for accommodation of commissary stores. In order to enable her to carry these extra stores, it will be necessary to take out some of the passenger bunks.

About half of the Oregon recruits who were originally designated for the Scandia, will remain behind, and go on the Sydney and Australia. The 300 of the Sydney and Australia of the Twenty-third Infantry, 150 men of the Hospital Corps and part of the Oregon recruits will go aboard Friday afternoon, and the Scandia will sail Saturday morning. The detachment of the First New York will join its regiment at Honolulu, and the remainder of the troops will be held there with those who went on the Arizona, with the exception of the hospital crew, which will proceed to Manila with the Scandia.

The large drain on the Hospital Corps leaving but forty men at the Division Field Hospital, will be filled by thirty women nurses and by drafts on the various regiments remaining. The Australia and City of Sydney are being rapidly prepared for the reception of the Seventh California, which will probably march through the streets and aboard the transports Saturday morning. The two ships will accommodate about 1370 men, while the Seventh will not take above 1250, the regiment being reduced to this number by sickness. The remainder of the Oregon recruits will be taken to fill the two ships.

The City of Peking, which arrived from Manila Monday, is again ready to take 1300 men aboard, and will leave for Honolulu Monday. Gen. Miller has already selected the regiment to go on her, but will keep the matter an official secret, in order that there may not be any wrangling or bad feeling on the part of the disappointed commands. Although Gen. Miller is keeping the matter quiet, it is generally believed that the Kansas are destined to go out on the ship that carried the gallant First to Manila.

Gen. Miller has said that the best qualified regiment in points of equipment, drill, etc., will go. Kansas is the best-equipped regiment at Camp Merrim, and on consultation with the army medical department this evening, Gen. Miller concluded that the regiment could safely sail, but it must be moved immediately to the Presidio, where it will go into camp for the three days that intervene before it embarks upon the transports.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Twenty Cases Discovered in the Seventh.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Typhoid fever has appeared in the Seventh California Regiment to such an alarming extent that today military officials had almost decided to leave it out of the expeditions to Honolulu now preparing. On consultation with the army medical department this evening, Gen. Miller concluded that the regiment could safely sail, but it must be moved immediately to the Presidio, where it will go into camp for the three days that intervene before it embarks upon the transports.

The news of the invasion of the regiment by the dread disease came to Gen. Miller for the first time today, and then by mere accident. He began immediate personal investigation, and visiting the camp at Camp Merrim, and before him, in the absence of the staff officers and surgeons who were present. In all he found that there were twenty cases of typhoid in the command. They have been coming into the hospital two or three a day of late. Six are now being treated in the regimental hospital, two others were sent to the division hospital today, four day before yesterday, and several more in days preceding. Nearly all of the typhoid patients are from Companies A and H, which are camped on the lowest part of the grounds and toward the south. The first sergeant of Company F is the latest victim.

Of all the companies of the regiment Company H is suffering the most through sickness. Capt. Roblee, assistant surgeon of the regiment, said today that over forty in that company were now incapacitated for drill or in the hospitals. Capt. Roblee's explanation of the occurrence of typhoid in the regiment is that the camp grounds are land filled in over an old Chinese cemetery and garbage heaps, and further that germs have multiplied in the vicinity of sinks which are in a very poor condition, in some cases being allowed to remain full. Files lighting upon men at the cook tents communicate the germs to the food to the men. He said further: "The two companies which have been most afflicted are in the lowest part of camp. There has been some effort to remedy evil of unsanitary sinks. A new one was dug Saturday, and today while men were at work on it, another they uncovered such a mass of filth—a relic of former occupants of the field—that they were compelled to stop their work."

Gen. Miller was at a loss to understand why so serious a matter had not been reported to him. The officers of the regiment were surely cognizant of it, and it is inexplicable why they did not make it known to their super-



PORTO RICO COMMISSION.

iors, and ask that the camp be moved to some more healthful site. Before leaving Camp Miller gave orders that companies H and A be moved at once into a lot occupied by the headquarters of the regimental commander, and that a new sink be built. "Should it be necessary," said he, "drop drills and turn out the regiment to get this work done."

On consultation with Maj. Matthews, Chief Surgeon at Division Hospital, Gen. Miller decided to move the whole regiment to the Presidio tomorrow. The regiment will be given the grounds occupied by them on their arrival from the South, and more recently given over to the New Yorkers. At Gen. Miller's request Maj. Matthews made his recommendations in writing. He said he believed that it was of the most urgent importance to move the Seventh as soon as possible, if it were only for but a single day before it embarked. He gave his opinion that it would not be necessary in view of the non-contagious character of the disease, to postpone the departure of the regiment. Maj. Matthews believed the constitutions of many of the men camped at Camp Merrim had been weakened by exposure to fog, wind and dampness, which has rendered them susceptible to attacks of various diseases.

ABANDON CAMP THOMAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 23.—The War Department has ordered Gen. Breckinridge to abandon Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park, and he is using every means to comply as rapidly as possible. The various regiments have received orders to pack up and be ready to get out on short notice.

HOBSON AND HIS BAG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The transport Segura sailed for Santiago at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Among her passengers is Lieut. Hobson, who is going to try his rubber-bag scheme for raising two of the sunken vessels of Cervera's squadron.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IMPROVING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WESTPORT (Cal.), Aug. 23.—Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been indisposed at the Sausalito since the death of W. S. Worley, his son-in-law, was feeling much improved when a representative of the Associated Press called on him today. The admiral could not be seen. His physician had given strict orders for his patient's close seclusion. Mr. Worley, however, passed a quiet night, and this morning was so far improved as to leave his room and breakfast with the family. He returned to his duties. The report that the patient is suffering from a Santiago contracted fever is announced to be erroneous. Dr. J. G. Grossman said this morning that the symptoms of fever have been discovered. He characterizes the admiral's illness as nervous exhaustion, and the report incident upon a sudden relief from the exciting events of the past few months.

HE NEEDS QUIET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WESTPORT (Cal.), Aug. 23.—The condition of Admiral Schley is reported today as being considerably improved over twenty-four hours ago, but the attending physician still insists upon absolute quiet and seclusion.

MORE NAVY PROMOTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President today made the following promotions in the navy for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle: Lieut. Benjamin Tappan and Thomas M. Brumby, to be advanced to ensigns; Harry H. Caldwell and William P. Scott, to be advanced five numbers in the list of ensigns; naval cadets, performing service at sea.

THE BIG FLEET.

Board of Naval Officers to Appraise It.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The disposal of the large fleet of auxiliary cruisers, naval craft, about 100 in all, including a number of large ocean-going merchantmen, which have been in some cases being allowed to remain full. Files lighting upon men at the cook tents communicate the germs to the food to the men. He said further: "The two companies which have been most afflicted are in the lowest part of camp. There has been some effort to remedy evil of unsanitary sinks. A new one was dug Saturday, and today while men were at work on it, another they uncovered such a mass of filth—a relic of former occupants of the field—that they were compelled to stop their work."

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about \$50,000, and the tugs \$75,000, while the big liners transformed into cruisers and colliers cost several thousand dollars each. The navy board now to pass upon this fleet, will require a month or more to make the survey and appraisal which the law requires as colliers, ambulances or distilling ships. Those to be sold will be appraised, and the Navy Department will then advertise for bids for the ships not wanted. There will be no auction. Bids will be received at the Navy Department, the sales being made to the highest responsible bidder, at not less than the appraised price.

There is some curiosity as to the amounts which will be offered for these vessels. When they were bought the urgent needs of the government compelled the payment of prices which in some cases, were regarded as fancy. Doubts are expressed in naval circles whether these same fancy prices will prevail when the offers to the government are made, the impression being, that some of the officers will make good profits at both ends, selling high and buying low. The naval board will see, however, that the government is protected against serious loss.

NEEDS NO MORE MEN.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: "Gen. Merritt has sent word to the War Department that he needed no more troops. The situation in response to an inquiry from the White House. The President and his war managers are much pleased with the general's dispatch. They accept it as an assurance that the American commander has the Philippines under control."

NO GENERAL PARADE.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "It does not seem to be the present plan of the administration to have any general parade of the army in New York City. Three hundred are in the hospital, but he knew nothing of any plans other than that the army was in a too worn-out and delicate condition to march in parade. The Secretary said that as soon as Gen. Shafter had arrived at Montauk Point it was expected that the President would view the whole corps. Gen. Shafter had expected to sail Saturday, but has been delayed for a few days. It is not believed that Gen. Miller will be present at the review at Montauk Point, as the occasion will probably be a Fifth Army Corps celebration only."

MONTAUK POINT PATIENTS.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—There are now in the hospitals at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, more than twelve hundred men. Of these about nine hundred are in the general hospital and the others are in the hospital in the hospital in the detention camp. Many of those in the general hospital are improving, and some are now being discharged as well. The situation in the hospital is excellent. The total number of typhoid cases is set at 225. Some of the typhoid patients are being discharged daily. In a day or so the remaining typhoid patients will be taken to New York or Boston.

CAPT. CLARK IMPROVES.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] BENTON HARBOR (Mich.), Aug. 23.—Capt. Lloyd Clark, keeper of the lighthouse station at St. Joseph, has received a telegram from his brother, Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, now at Montauk Point. The captain stated that he was convalescent and that his physician says his condition is much improved by the few days' rest he has since leaving his ship. Capt. Clark says the quarantine will be raised today, and he will then proceed to Brooklyn Navy Hospital, where he will remain until he is fully recovered. In view of the fact that he will probably be detained several days at the Brooklyn hospital, Capt. Clark has asked his family to proceed to New York and meet him there.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT CONVICTED.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Quartermaster-Sergeant James C. Young, Twenty-third Infantry, recently tried by a court-martial for selling quartermaster's supplies, has been found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to one year's confinement at hard labor in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Gen. Miller issued an order approving the sentence.

DEATHS AT CAMP ALGER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Privates Morgan, Co. B, Fourth Missouri, and Reed, Duval, Seventh Ohio, are dead at Camp Alger of typhoid fever.

COL. HENSHAW RECOVERING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] OAKLAND, Aug. 23.—Col. Henshaw of the Eighth California Regiment, who has been ill of late, is reported to be rapidly recovering. Three corporals and one sergeant were reduced to the ranks today, because of their over-indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The first case before the new general court-martial appointed by Gen. Miller was that of Private Tennessee Regiment, charged with an assault upon Dan Thomas, a negro, with intent to kill. Second Lieut. John W. Hauserman of the Tenth Kansas, who had been assigned to defend the prisoner, raised the objection that the accusation was defective, because it failed to show where the alleged assault took place. The court adjourned. Charges against several other members of the Tennessee regiment of breaking into the house of Thomas's wife probably will be taken up after the court adjourns. The court adjourned to assess the personal and property damages to the Thomas family.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the Woman's National War Relief Association at the Windsor Hotel today it was announced that Miss Helen Gould had given \$25,000 to purchase food and delicacies for the ill and wounded soldiers at Camp Wikoff.

OLIVETTE AT BOSTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The hospital ship Olivette with nearly 200 sick soldiers on board arrived at quarantine from New York today.

DAILY HEALTH BULLETIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department tonight received the following from Gen. Shafter: "Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary report for August 23: Total number sick, 900; total number fever cases, 631; total new fever cases, 73; total deaths, 10; total deaths by typhoid, 3; deaths for three days, 8. [Signed] 'SHAFTEER.'"

LOS ANGELES GENEROSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The ladies of the Red Cross are working hard in behalf of the soldiers. The Los Angeles Red Cross Society has promised a donation of \$500 to be used in securing food and clothing for the soldiers. Many supplies for the Seventh California Regiment have been received from Los Angeles.

WHAT THEY THINK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BERLIN, Aug. 23.—As regards the disposition of the Philippine Islands, the German diplomats do not believe that America intends to keep all the islands.

REFUSED TO PROMISE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily News' Madrid correspondent says: "The Cuban and Porto Rican Commission will meet tonight at the Spanish legation. It is expected that the Spanish sailors in the United States refused to give parole that they will not take up arms against the Republic."

WAR'S LESSONS.

Sampson Has Learned a Great Many Things.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A Boston Journal reporter interviewed Rear-Admiral Sampson on the train for Washington. Admiral Sampson was reminded that Admiral Colomb, the English admiral, had said that this war had taught no lessons in naval architecture for naval strategy. "If he said that," was the comment, "he does not know what he is talking about, for the war has taught a great many things. The necessity of making ships of war fireproof. It won't suffice merely to make the wood work fireproof, in the process as it involves unnecessary expenditures, and ships ought to be built practically without wood work at all, and there is no need to make the hulls of ships of war fireproof. The process as it involves unnecessary expenditures, and ships ought to be built practically without wood work at all, and there is no need to make the hulls of ships of war fireproof. The process as it involves unnecessary expenditures, and ships ought to be built practically without wood work at all, and there is no need to make the hulls of ships of war fireproof."

TO DISPOSE OF TROOPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Gen. Pando's visit here was not wholly for recreation, but that he proposed to the leading real-estate agents, owning large tracts of land, that they should purchase Spanish troops now in Cuba, being accustomed to tropical climate and anxious to come, would gladly come to Mexico as colonists. The government has given many liberal charters to colonists for colonies, and public opinion would favor this immigration, composed of men of the strong and accustomed to the 'tropical' labor, being a class of men who are not so much accounted in Spain.

GARCIA RAMPANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Gen. Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the customhouse administrator, slapping his face and afterwards ordered a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that Garcia demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demands, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount of his list of exaction. Gen. Garcia also ordered the arrest of over four hundred Span-

something like 2100, with smokeless powder it is nearer 2500. Ships using black powder are at a disadvantage, too, from the fact that when one gun has been discharged, the gun next to it must wait until the smoke has cleared away before the target can be sighted. These are among the reasons why smokeless powder is to be preferred to any other.

CORRESPONDENTS BARRED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HAVANA, Aug. 22, 9 p.m.—[Delayed in transmission.] From a Spanish correspondent. The authorities have declined to allow the landing of a number of American correspondents, who arrived off the harbor this morning from Santiago de Cuba, among them representatives of the New York Herald, New York World, Chicago Record and Philadelphia Press.

ILLNESS AT PONCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PONCE, Aug. 22, noon.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase, and there are now nearly a thousand cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few of typhoid. There is absolutely no recuperation property in the climate and the surgeon-general has urged the recommendation that the sick be sent north as rapidly as possible. It is reported that there is a yellow fever at San Juan, but the surgeon-general's advice do not confirm the rumor.

WORRYING THE SPANIARDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HAVANA, Aug. 23, 9 a.m.—[From a Spanish correspondent.] The local papers express considerable doubt, based upon a rereading of President McKinley's message to Congress last April, in the light of recent events, whether the United States government has definitely pledged itself to declare Cuban independence.

A number of prominent Havana residents have strenuously objected to the government's action, and Mr. Jerome, the British Consul, accompanied by Capt. Stewart Brice, son of former United States Senator Brice, called upon Gen. Blanco and him to allow the correspondents to land.

A JEWISH COLONY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Aug. 23.—Barnett Bruzen, a well-known local commission merchant, is at the head of a movement to form a Jewish colony in Porto Rico.

"I already have," he says, "the promise of nearly fifty families to join. These families can raise from \$500 to \$5000 each to put into the venture, and if all agree we will form a community colony. We hope to leave by January 1."

AN EDITOR INTERVIEWED.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Porto Rico says: "Señor Ramon Lopez, editor of La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico, the principal journal of the island, which is published in San Juan, has arrived at Ponce."

"San Juan," he said, "has been cut off from the world since the war began. I could only print official bulletins issued by the government regarding the progress of the war. It was weeks after the battle of Manila before the government issued a bulletin admitting defeat. The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet reached San Juan the day after it happened. It was not permitted to print even a rumor for ten days. Later Capt. Gen. Macias issued a bulletin stating that six American vessels had been sunk. He declared the six included two battleships."

"The truth was never published in San Juan, but the facts leaked out unofficially. The same secrecy was observed when Santiago surrendered. Early in the war the citizens of San Juan, who are extremely pro-Spanish, credited the official announcements of victory; but after Santiago fell they lost hope. Even the Spanish Spianards began to admit that Spain was not able to fight the United States."

"Before the Americans landed in Porto Rico, many citizens of San Juan organized a regiment to defend the island. After the landing they began to hear stories of the strength and efficiency of the American army, and the regiment was disbanded. We had heard that the progress of the campaign in Porto Rico, but could easily tell that things were going against the Spaniards. I was permitted to print what I saw and heard. The Spaniards, nevertheless the facts kept in San Juan, greatly discouraging the Spaniards among the population."

"Macias preserved a bold front and maintained his waning authority. For weeks I have been expecting to be arrested during the night by soldiers and sent to a military prison. We feared bombardment and siege. Everybody realized that the city could not be successfully defended. The news of peace came, everybody rejoiced. Even the Spanish officers knew the war was hopeless, and had better be brought to an end soon. The terms caused a little mortification, but the Spanish residents seem now to be resigned. They say now they prefer to be an American citizen rather than a Porto Rican republic. Most of the Spaniards will swallow their discomfiture and remain on the island, and become American citizens."

"Those of the better class naturally feel humiliated, but if the government of the island is to be changed, they prefer to be a part of the United States. They expect an era of great commercial prosperity from American rule. They have long called Americans 'pigs' and 'cowards.' The war brought great respect for the American flag."

"It is reported that the natives accused of the murder of a Spaniard near Yauco were arrested. Yesterday the famous guerrilla, Picardo, was captured. He is accused of burning the village of Colo. He denies his guilt emphatically, but admits having slain several Spanish soldiers while skirmishing in the mountains. Gen. Macias announced his intention to detect and punish the perpetrators of the Claires massacre."

"The construction of railways from Torregordia and San Fernando to the arsenal has been decided upon. The Numancia is taking on board heavy artillery, four big guns and several others. The Victoria is also taking on more guns. The ironclad Alfonso XIII has again been put through the farce of trials, but is hardly able to keep at sea. One of her 12-cannon guns burst. No one was killed. Admiral Camara's squadron is going to Ferrol to clean up and save the Carlos V. for some time. The first of the Spanish fleet is being repaired. An English company is willing to take over the Ferrol arsenal and construct battleships there."

Want to Come In.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Aug. 23.—Colonial with the West Indian agent conference to assemble at Barbadoes, September 3, for the purpose of protesting against a sacrifice of the colonies. Jamaica is preparing a petition to the British Parliament, requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure international cooperation, but are not depending upon it.

Burned All Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Frank Powell, of No. 423 Jessie street, was fatally burned while preparing to cook a meal over a small coal stove this afternoon, and died at the receiving hospital a few hours later. There was scarcely a square inch on her person that was not scorched by the flames.

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The genuine all-wool, fine worsted diagonal Serges—that will start at about one-fourth less than their market value. If blues possess any interest for you, you'd better get in touch with these. Here's some idea of what wonderful inducements we are making in your behalf:

32c For 38-inch Surah Serge. worth 40c

44c For 46-inch French Serge. worth 60c

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49c For 48-inch Storm Serge. worth 65c

59c For 50-inch Storm Serge. worth 75c

72c For 52-inch Wire Serge. worth 90c

78c For 50-inch Wale Serge. worth \$1.00

85c For 56-inch Whipcord Serge. worth \$1.10

90c For 54-inch Clay Serge. worth \$1.25

98c For 50-inch Clay Serge. worth \$1.35

100c For 50-inch Clay Serge. worth \$1.35

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tion of teachers were granted to Boynton normal students. The highest percentage (92%) was won by a Boynton Normal student.

WOOLBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 226 Spring st. (Stowell block), opens its first term Sept. 10. Courses include book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, English and telegraphy. Experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Please write or call for new catalogue.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 1918-1926 Washington St., opens Sept. 15. Delightful home, beautiful grounds. This school whose reputation is based on the excellence of its instruction, has MISS PARSONS as principal and MISS DENNEN, principals.

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FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for hunter and set single harness, 558 ASITABULA ST., Pasadena.

FOR SALE—20 YOUNG BUFF COCH very cheap; come quick. 439 CUS AD.

FOR SALE—HORSES, STYLISH, GEN speedy. E. L. MAYBERY, 103 S. D'.

LIVE STOCK WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE 2 CUMES, SUIT for mountain travel, for 2 weeks, rates reasonable. Address D, box 74, T

OFFICE.
WANTED—GOOD YOUNG HORSE WEIGH about 1000 lbs., Call Monday at 54 NINTH ST.
WANTED—WILL BUY HEIFER CALF just born; drop postal, 2331 E. FIRST ST.

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ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Original investigations undertaken. A. ELLIOTT, 614 S. Hill st. 19-20-22-23-24

TRAFFIC ACTIVITY.

Dried and Canned Fruit and Moving—The Gila Valley Road.

The railroads report an active trade in west-bound freight, but going east there is less than in former years. The bulk of California products, the dried fruits, are being rushed out with possible dispatch but there were to exceed 175 cars of them. Peaches are not moving yet. There are a many canned fruits being shipped to the various canneries in Southern California and so can not be vegetable going to the midland States.

Citrus fruit is moving very slow, two to four cars of lemons and fifteen cars of oranges a day makes the record.

The Southern Pacific has struck a little ice in bringing ice in

Lake Tahoe. The local ice company were making ice using the electric current from the power plant at Lake Tahoe. The soft water in the stream supplied by the power plant was used as the supply of water is curtailed to conserve air extent that instead of making eighty tons of ice less than twenty tons are made up this deficit five or six times a day are hauled down from Lake Tahoe.

The excursion business seems all right. The Phillips-Judson party and the agent of the Rock Island report that they have been collecting and one going out.

H. C. Rice, the Cook tourist who received a telegram yesterday from his son, who had been killed while in San Francisco from a fall from the salter W. G. Irwin. Irwin will wait there a few days for his brother Charles, who has returned this week, and then both will come on to Los Angeles.

The Southern Pacific is putting

The Li Shu Tree.
Everybody who has come into the active or passive contact with the Chinese new year is familiar with round brown nuts with the rough and curious jelly-like substance placed of meat within. The name of the tree which bears this fruit is "Li Shu," and those who would like to see one grown from the seed now in full bloom, may do so by writing to Mr. M. S. Spear, 216 Georgia, Bell street.

STOP looking any further if you want
gin. Her's Eagle Gin is guaranteed pure
wholesome. H. J. Woolacott, 124 N.
FOR alcoholic, tobacco or physical
try Sobroff. It will cure you. For
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Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1897, 15,111.
Daily Net Average for 1898, 18,091.
Daily Average for 12 months of 1897, 19,228.
Daily Average for 12 months of 1898, 25,361.
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The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all oceanic resorts in Southern California at 20 cents per week, 75 cents per month. If patrons have any cause to complain of the service at any point, they will confer a favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

FOR CLEAN STREETS.

One of the avowed criticisms to which Los Angeles is subjected from tourists, and from its own residents, is the filthy and unattractive condition of its streets. Not only is the paving of our principal thoroughfares in a most unsatisfactory condition, but the filth that has been allowed to accumulate and cause inconvenience to pedestrians has been greatly detrimental to the development and prosperity of the city. Fortunately, the question of street paving has been solved, and within the next few months the principal business streets will be repaved.

The matter of street sweeping is receiving the attention of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, in an endeavor to inaugurate a system of street sweeping, now successfully adopted in most of the eastern cities, as well as in San Francisco. That and sweeping is the only satisfactory and successful method of keeping the streets clean has been fully demonstrated, and is no longer an experiment. If the association can obtain the contract for the sweeping by hand of the business portion of the city for one year, it will be a new advertisement for Los Angeles, and will benefit the merchants, the property-owners and the general public alike. The difference in the cost between machine sweeping and hand sweeping, however, is so great that the additional expense cannot be borne entirely by the municipality. An effort is now being made to secure financial assistance for one year, to that as low a competitive bid as possible may be put in to obtain the contract for hand sweeping in the business portion of the city.

The movement should appeal to the public spirit of everybody interested in the development and welfare of Los Angeles. Every property-owner and every merchant, as well as all public-spirited citizens should at once send to the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association an agreement to contribute their share for one year toward the much-needed improvement. If Los Angeles desires to grow and become a metropolitan city, the condition of the public streets must be improved.

It is proposed, if the contract is obtained, to have the work done by uniformed men, who will be obliged to keep the streets clean between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day, except Sunday. These men will be provided with carts, containing their utensils, upon the plan now in vogue in New York, London and other European and Eastern cities.

CIVIL SERVICE AND COLONIES.

Among the various interesting and important problems that will come up in connection with the acquisition by the United States of one or more Spanish colonies, will be the method in which these colonies shall be governed. In this connection it may perhaps be found that our American system of frequent rotation in office will be rather a weak feature, and may have to be modified, to some extent. Even at home, the retention of men in office for only two or four years, has its serious drawbacks, but these drawbacks would probably be greatly intensified when the official is appointed to serve at a distance of several thousand miles away from headquarters. The temptation for a man to "feather his nest" in a distant land, with plenty of opportunities all around him, and natives who have been accustomed to "grease the palms" of functionaries for generations, when he knows that the most upright and conscientious course of conduct will not offset a political pull, should there be a change of administration at the end of four years, would be very great.

It may be that we shall find it advantageous to take a lesson from England in this respect. England is the only nation that has made a thorough success of colonizing, on a large scale, since the days of the Roman Empire. Thousands of young Englishmen find an outlet for their energy and intelligence in the various British colonies and possessions. In these civil service rules are strictly followed. Take, for instance, the government of India, which contains about a sixth of the human race. The young Englishman who desires to obtain a position under

the government in India looks upon it, not as a temporary political job, but as a life career, as, indeed, it is. Every year an examination is held in London, of candidates for admission to the Indian civil service. Should this preliminary examination be passed, the candidate is allowed by the government the sum of \$500, to pay his expenses for another year, when he studies on more technical lines, including a couple of Indian dialects. If he fails in this examination, he can try again, up to a certain age. When successful, he is allowed his choice of the Indian presidency he would prefer to serve in, according to the credit marks he received in the examination.

The salaries paid to civil servants in India are good, and there are grand chances for promotion. Some of the officials have jurisdiction over territories as large as California, and with many times the population. Then, after so many years' service, the official is retired with a good pension. Hence, the British government employs has every inducement to display integrity and efficiency, and hence we so seldom hear of scandals in connection with this branch of the service.

It may be that we shall be able to improve on English methods, but in any case, we may, with profit, study the experience which England has gained.

SPANISH SOLDIERS' FAREWELL.

The war between the United States and Spain, now happily (and let us hope permanently) ended, was from first to last prolific in surprises. The unexpected happened again and again. In the matter of unique features, the war itself was unique. No previous war has ever presented so many unusual features, from the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila by Admiral Dewey without the loss of a single American life, to the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago—likewise without the sacrifice of life on the side of the attacking party—and the surrender of the entire Spanish army in Eastern Cuba, with a provision that the surrendered forces should be sent back to their native land at the expense of the victors.

Another novel incident has been added to the features of the war in the address presented to Gen. Shafter and the men of his command by and on behalf of the departing Spanish soldiers at Santiago. In this remarkable communication the vanquished Spaniards breathe the utmost spirit of cordiality, respect and good will toward their late enemies, the victors. The sentiments expressed are evidently genuine, and they serve to brighten, in a measurable degree the somber picture of war.

Now that hostilities are at an end, and the results and incidents of the war can be viewed with some degree of composure, it must be admitted that our ideas of the Spaniards, as men and as soldiers, have undergone some modifications since the beginning of the war. Making due allowances for personal and race peculiarities, we have found that the much-vaunted Spanish "honor" is not altogether an empty name. Our late adversaries have observed the rules of civilized warfare much more closely than we had reason to expect they would, judging from the reports of Spanish inhumanity which had come to us. With a few possible exceptions—which perhaps need verification—they have displayed in action a high degree of courage, and a chivalrous regard for the amenities of warfare among civilized men. They have certainly gained our respect, and have even won our admiration in some instances for conspicuous bravery.

All this is as it should be, though not exactly as we expected it would be. War between nations is not, or need not be, war between individuals. There need be no personal animosity between the individual combatants. So long as the rules of civilized warfare are observed each can retain the other's respect, and the admiration due from brave men to brave men. It is pleasant to know that to a certain extent this feeling has prevailed between the combatants in the late war with Spain. It will serve to heal more rapidly and more thoroughly the scars of war, and to promote the restoration of friendly relations which will be commercially advantageous to both the lately belligerent nations.

Señor Silveira says Gen. Blanco is surely over the conclusion of peace. Being surely seems to be the only way some people have of enjoying themselves.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE POWER.

The inventive power of the average American has never shown itself more plainly than in the various branches of shipbuilding. When the Almirante Oquendo was built, in 1890, she was probably as good a war vessel as any nation could boast, and yet the American fleet had her whipped at the end of fifteen minutes. In the way of ocean passenger vessels, the trips made by the St. Paul and St. Louis before they became auxiliary cruisers, were far in advance of any results ever attained with a like consumption of fuel.

The most remarkable thing, however, is the way in which improvements have been made in a class of vessels hitherto deemed not susceptible of improvement—the old style of river boats with side wheels and low-pressure engines. The Hendrick Hudson and Isaac Newton were built fifty-two years ago and ran a schedule time of nineteen miles per hour (except in the heaviest fogs, between New York and Albany.) In 1863 the Dean Richmond and St. John were built and given the same size of engines, but with an increase of about 15 per cent. in boiler surface. This enabled them to run twenty and one-half miles in fair weather. They had engines of eighty-six inches diameter, of cylinder by twelve feet stroke of piston, and their paddle wheels were forty-two feet in diameter by six feet face.

Two years ago the directors of that line set their heads at work to build a boat that could run fast in shallow water, and, with that end in view, built her of iron instead of wood and of fuller lines than the Richmond and St. John. They put into her the same sized engine, gave her the same boiler surface, and there all similarity ended. Instead of paddlewheels of forty-two feet diameter and six feet face, they gave her thirty-four feet diameter and nine feet face. The results arising from this change were most astonishing.

She can carry 150 tons more freight than could the St. John and Richmond, and has staterooms for sixty more first-class passengers. Owing to the fullness of her lines she can never make their time through the deep water, lying between New York and Poughkeepsie, but, just as soon as she gets by that point, her superiority becomes very evident, as she beats their time between Poughkeepsie and Albany all the way from forty to ninety minutes, according to conditions of weather. This demonstrates the superiority of iron over wood, and also shows that buoyancy takes precedence over engine power in shallow water.

And yet, if the St. John and Dean Richmond had been shown to one hundred practical river men in 1870, ninety-seven of them would have said that they were perfect, and that American mechanics had reached such a degree of perfection in the construction of river steamers that no improvement was possible. But the work of this new steamer, called the Adirondack, shows that American mechanical skill has not yet reached its limitations.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The rapidly increasing value of petroleum in Southern California is attracting much attention to this important industry on the part of investors. Crude petroleum, for fuel, is worth from \$1.15 to 1.25 a barrel in Los Angeles, at which price there is a good profit for the producers. Meantime, the product of the wells in Los Angeles city has been decreasing of late, and the stock on hand will soon be exhausted. Prospecting, for the purpose of opening up new wells within the city limits, has not met with much success. On the other hand, some of the outside districts in Southern California are doing well. Near Fullerton, eight wells of the Southern California Railway Company are producing, together, about two hundred barrels a day. At Whittier there are some profitable wells, and others are being sunk. On the beach at Summerland, in Santa Barbara county, some of the recently opened wells are giving a big yield. Development work is going forward steadily at Newhall, in the northern part of this county, and in Ventura county.

A Fresno county exchange recently had the following: "THE LOS ANGELES TIMES grows eloquent over the 'wonderful oil fields' of Los Angeles county. And yet a Los Angeles oil firm has recently purchased 40,000 barrels of oil from the Coalinga oil wells of Fresno county, at an advance of 80 cents a barrel, plus the freight, over the price paid by the same firm for Los Angeles county oil. It may interest THE LOS ANGELES TIMES to learn that the freight on petroleum shipped from this county amounts to \$8000 a month. This may give some idea of the magnitude of this as yet undeveloped resource of the country."

THE TIMES has by no means overlooked the promising developments at Coalinga, in Fresno county, which some experts believe may before long develop into the richest oil field of the State. As we recently mentioned, four wells at Coalinga are producing an aggregate of over five hundred barrels of fine oil daily. The Fresno paper is, however, badly misinformed in regard to the asserted sale of Coalinga oil to Los Angeles parties. No Los Angeles firm has purchased 40,000 barrels, or any other considerable quantity, of Coalinga oil, for the good reason that there is no large amount of this oil to be had. The Spreckels Brothers recently made a contract for 500 barrels of Coalinga oil daily, for two years, to be used in the new beet-sugar factory in Salinas. Other large San Francisco consumers would like to make contracts for this oil, if it were to be had, but they will have to wait until the production is increased. The price mentioned by the Fresno paper as having been paid for Coalinga oil is absurdly erroneous. It would be

equivalent to about \$2 per barrel, whereas the Coalinga oil producers are at present getting about 85 cents per barrel for their oil at the wells.

Investors would do well to keep their eyes on the petroleum industry in Southern California. It is probable that many fortunes will be made in this field during the next few years.

Another Southern California boy has given up his life on the altar of his country. The death of Harvey Randall, son of Dr. M. O. Randall of Pasadena, will serve as another reminder to our people of the terrible sacrifices entailed by war. Especially will this lesson be impressed upon the young people of Pasadena, among whom he was always a welcome comrade and friend. This young man gave promise of a long and useful life, but the fortunes of war decreed otherwise. Passing through the active campaign uninjured, he fell a victim to fever, as many another brave young American patriot has fallen. Our country is honored in the loyalty of such noble sons, who give up their lives unhesitatingly at the call of duty.

Distinguished foreigners seldom visit the United States without seeing some strange things. A dispatch from Brussels to a New York paper states that a journal published in the Belgian capital prints an account of the recent trip to America of Prince Albert of Belgium, who visited Los Angeles, among other places. The Prince mentions the beautiful scenery of Los Angeles, which is all right, but he adds that "at San Diego a tornado tore up 1800 meters of railroad track." This is a base calumny on the City of Bay and Climate. The Prince also discovered, among other things, that American women chew gum "and are all dyspeptics."

The people of the entire country will rejoice to learn that Capt. Clark, of the battleship Oregon, has been much improved in health by the few days' rest which he has had, and that in all probability his health will be completely restored by the time his six-months' furlough has expired. When the Oregon is brought back to this coast we want brave, dashing Capt. Clark to come with it.

One of the most assuring indications of Republican victory in the coming election in this State is the cordial friendliness that prevails between rival candidates and their supporters. For the friends of one candidate to call upon and cheer his rival is a circumstance rarely seen in a political campaign. It means that the nominee, whoever he may be, will have the united and enthusiastic support of the whole party.

Admiral Sampson is entirely right in insisting that the mines must all be removed from Havana Harbor before another American battleship is sent into those waters. Not only should the mines be removed, but Moro Castle and all the other fortifications in and about Havana should be turned over to the Americans, in conformity to the conditions of the protocol.

Every naval vessel constructed hereafter by the United States should be made as nearly fireproof as the ingenuity of man can make it. And those vessels of our navy which are not now fireproof should be overhauled at the first opportunity, and made fireproof so far as possible. This is one of the many lessons which the experiences of the war have taught us.

Even the most active opponents of Henry T. Gege admit that he will receive the Republican nomination for governor by a good safe majority. That he will be elected is almost equally certain, and there is no doubt that he will make one of the best Governors the State of California has ever had.

The Manchester, Eng., Guardian's idea of the proper relations between Great Britain and America is a pretty sensible one, each nation to be "free to pursue its own destinies in its own way," but the governments to "act together diplomatically where their common interests are concerned."

The Kansas City Journal suggests that Col. Bryan made yet be made useful, since Lieut. Hobson has decided to use bags of wind in raising sunken Spanish vessels. The Journal overlooks the fact that the Bryan windbag has been punctured beyond repair.

One of the surprising indications of the progress of the world is the fact stated by a United States Consul that South Africa imported \$1,437,534 worth of bicycles in 1897. In the mining city of Kimberley 3000 bicycles are in use; one for every seven of the population.

If the Spaniards attempt to juggle with the issues to be determined by the peace commission, which is to meet soon in Paris, they will very soon ascertain that Uncle Sam is not to be trifled with in diplomacy any more than he is in war.

Gen. Shafter is preparing to do a pretty heavy transportation business. His consignments will include, among other things, 21,000 Spaniards, 10,000 or 12,000 stands of arms and several million rounds of ammunition.

If Aguinaldo wants anything in the way of an office in the Philippines he must take out American naturalization papers.

Cuba for the Cubans, of course; but that does not imply that no one else can be there to look after them.

The Republican convention will undoubtedly nominate a good ticket, on the whole. It would be folly to

weaken it by the renomination of so unsuitable and unworthy a candidate as George Arnold.

Now that the Hongkong-Philippine cable has been spliced, we are about six days nearer to Manila, Luzon, U.S.A., than before, and Uncle Sam can govern his new acquisitions at shorter range.

The contrast between the Republican State Convention and the fusion aggregation which assembled at the State Capital a week ago is certainly not to the disadvantage of the Republicans.

The Republican platform, when it is formulated, will not lack ginger. Unlike our opponents, we have plenty of clear-cut issues, without raking over the political garbage heap to find them.

And now Jamaica wants to come under the shelter of the Stars and Stripes. Uncle Sam is getting almighty popular all at once.

The name of the firm doing business in Manila at present is United States of America. There is no "Co." attached to it.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

A Lasting Basis Sought for Transcontinental Freight Rates.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DENVER, Aug. 23.—The representatives of the transcontinental railroad lines in the United States met again today and resumed discussion of the Canadian Pacific differentials. Robert Kerr, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, was admitted at today's meetings. Many suggestions were offered looking to a plan to meet the competition of the transcontinental lines outside of the United States, and much discussion ensued.

An agreement to submit the question of transcontinental freight rates to a board of arbitration consisting of three members was reported, and it was decided to select the Canadian Pacific the selection of one member, the second to be chosen by the transcontinental lines in the United States and the remaining arbitrator to be the choice of the first two selected.

The agreement was signed by Robert Kerr on the part of the Canadian Pacific, and E. T. Jeffrey, president of the Rio Grande, as chairman of the conference. It is the unanimous opinion of those engaged in the conference that transcontinental freight rates are to be placed on a lasting basis, and that not only will freight rates be made uniform, but passenger rates as well.

THE SPIRIT OF THE UNION.

Respectfully dedicated to Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R., in recognition of its many conduct in the heroic "Rebs" paying the soldiers' last tribute to the hero of the war. The following patriotic poem was read by Mr. Okey, the well-known ex-Confederate officer, at the high jinks of the Bohemian Club, eighteen years ago. Aside from its lyrical interest, it is a fine example of prophecy, which is fulfilled in these war times.

Along the Rappahannock two mighty armies lay;
One displayed the loyal blue, the other wore the gray;
Yet the sentries hailed the other, when the autumn day was done,
Then brother asked for brother, and father asked for son.
For in that mighty struggle that reft our native land,
How many brave hearts perished beneath a kindred hand!
How many loving mothers at night knelt down to pray
That God would watch their boys in blue, and save the ones in gray.

And here beside the river, with its peaceful, flowing tide,
The sons of a loving mother were camped on either side;
Who spoke of home and kindred, across the tranquil stream,
While their eyes peeped on a far-off look, like people in a dream.
The voices of the tender, as they spoke of bygone years,
And every word was freighted with almost solemn tears.

At length the words were uttered: "Is mother alive and well?"
"She is, thank God, across the stream in distant accents fell."
And thus they talked of boyhood, as on the banks they lay,
While far off in the glinting bands beyond the blue of day.

One played "Off to Dixie," to fight with Massa Lee;
Another played "The Starry Flag," from the mountains to the sea;
And then the heart's full tribute went up to heaven's dome,
As the old hymn of the line swelled out the air of "Home, Sweet Home."

Then from those mighty armies, in a chorus wild and grand,
They sang the cheer for home—God bless our native land!
Their honest eyes grew brighter, while the welkin rang with cheers;
Their faces (not less manly) became bedewed with happy tears.

Wrote that night a happler love, as they grasped each other's hand,
In this noble, first-born Union, love for their native land.
A Union that's grown stronger with them through the changing years;
That some review with honest pride, and others see through tears—
For the boys in blue are building homes for those who wore the gray.

And in our old Virginia home, our mother wears today
A knot of ribbons on her breast, of colors blue and gray;
Beside her sits a veteran, who fought with Robert Lee;
While his brother's bones are resting where Sherman reached the sea.
But when he speaks of Union, her face lights up with pride,
And her hands rest on the curly heads that are playing at her side,
And she tells of her dead hero, with a mother's fond regret,
And her rebels, little boys, "Who'll protect the Old Flag yet."

FALSE PEACE AND TRUTH.

There is a peace wherein man's mood is tame;
Like clouds upon a winless summer day
The hours float by; the people take no shame
In alien mocks; like children are they gay.
Such peace is craven bought, the cost is great;
Not so is nourished a puissant state.

There is a peace amidst the shock of arms
That soothes the soul, though all the air
Hurries with horror and is rade with harm;
Life's gray gleams into golden deeds, and
The white sword sleeps, unrighteousness was done.
Wrong takes her death blow, and from sun to sun
That clarion cry, "My Country!" makes men
—(Richard Burton in Collier's Weekly.)

THOSE PALE PLUMP ARMS.

A fair maiden of Lost Creek sings thus through the ever towering columns of the Lyre:
Within the midst of war's alarms,
You dear old gallant boys in blue
Must not forget our pale plump arms
Are waiting yearningly for you.
We're waiting with a sunny smile,
And with a high, explosive kiss,
And hug you in our western style
Until you fairly squeal with bliss.
—(Denver Post.)

AGUINALDO'S YOUTH.

HIS LIFE AS STUDENT, FARMER, THEN CHIEF OF INSURGENTS.

Considered the Stupidiest Student at the University of Manila—Sent Home in Disgrace—Became a Spanish Officer and Started the Rebellion.

[Manila Correspondence Le Temps.] It was only the 19th of May that the chief of the Philippine insurgents, Aguinaldo, having retired Hongkong, where he had retired after the capture of Biaknayan, landed at Cavite. Every one is persuaded that he was recalled by Commodore Dewey, who gave him on his arrival a warm welcome. That of the natives was enthusiastic.

Aguinaldo is but 27 years old. He was born in the village of Imus, in the province of Cavite, and lived there until the rebellion. His family tilled the soil—rice fields and sugar cane—the possession of which the order of the Recoletos, the greatest proprietors of the province, contested by incessant lawsuits. The father of Aguinaldo, having little means, endured great privations in order to send his son to the College of St. Jean de Lateran, at Manila. The cost of entering these establishments is high enough; it varies from \$1200 to \$1500 a year, according to the wealth of the family.

The pupils of these colleges, except some sons of poor half-breed Spaniards destined to supply the native clergy, are of the pure Indian race or of the Chinese. When they enter St. Jean de Lateran, newly sent up from the provinces, they speak only the dialect of their villages; scarcely do they know a few words of the Spanish tongue. Their professors—Dominicans—explain to them, nevertheless, half in Latin, half in the Tagilian, the which they are to study and learn. A Latin grammar, a Spanish grammar, and some auxiliary books of which the text is in Tagilian, are put into their hands.

Thanks to that axiom of Spanish pedagogy, in Latin, the text is in Tagilian, the pupils of these colleges, who are acquired with blood, the poor students arrive in a very short time at speaking Latin and Spanish as well as their own language. Many of them have attained to translating freely the classics of ancient Rome they are admitted, always in the quality of boarders, to follow the course of the last century, are put into their hands. This university is also ruled by the Dominicans. There one studies physics, metaphysics, the jurisprudence, without neglecting the canon law, and even medicine.

Aguinaldo, though he passed easily from the college to the university, was considered by his professors as the most obtuse mind of all the students; for three years he wore the costume of the university, and observed the severe discipline of its frugal régime, but without obtaining the least intellectual benefit.

This costume of the students of Manila deserves to be known, because of its elegance and originality. It consists of a soutane of bright blue satin, with sleeves of black satin. Over this is worn a very long coat of scarlet, the beca, or band of cloth, crossed on the breast, formerly worn by seminarians in Spain. For headgear, a four-cornered white cap, like stockings and for shoes, varnished slippers decorated with large silver buckles.

This is their dress out of doors—but how different inside! The students then go about without stockings and even without slippers. According to the general usage, the students of Manila, they wear their shirts outside their trousers. The collars of these shirts must be cut away, to show on the breast the scapulars, the holy medals, and rosaries with which every pious and proper student should be abundantly provided. Always according to the ancient custom of the country—one knows that it was thus in Japan and Abyssinia—the use of the fork is interdicted to the students, and it is with the hand that they must carry to their mouths the rice boiled in water, the morsel of meat often dried in the sun and the lentils which serve them as food.

The process of despoiling of making Aguinaldo any credit to them, sent him back to his father, advising the latter to embrace for his son a career quite other than that of a student. Letters of science—the profession of arms. Gen. Ascarerra, who was born in the Philippines, who has been Chief of State in Madrid, Minister of War and lately president of the Council of Ministers in Spain, also made his first studies at the University of St. Tomas, and was also sent back to his family as an incorrigible student.

The father of Aguinaldo naturally did not share the general opinion of the intelligence of his son, and entered the Normal School, where was the Jesuit fathers directed at Manila; he was beginning there to be noticed by his professors, when his father died. He returned to Imus and devoted himself eagerly to cultivating his patrimony, in spite of the persistence of the Recoletos in not recognizing his rights.

Thus matters went on until 1893 when Dr. Rizal created at Manila the "Philippine League." It had no other object, than to lead the youth to unite politically the archipelago with the metropolis. It was of short duration, for to belong to it, it was necessary to have an annual revenue of 2000 francs. Rizal was deported, and soon afterward was formed another secret society which in a short time counted more than 2500 members. It called itself by the name of "Katipunan," which signifies "Society of cooperation and protection for rural societies."

It was then that the government of the Philippines, confounding the members of the "Katipunan" with those of the Philippine League and the Free Masons, undertook against the natives the policy of repression, cruel and merciless, which has been so fatal.

An order was given to arrest Aguinaldo, who was suspected of being one of the most active chiefs of the Free Masons. The Spanish officer charged with this mission presented himself before the dwelling which had a dozen native soldiers armed with bayonets. Aguinaldo, without an instant's hesitation, knocked out the brains of the unhappy officer; then, haranguing his men, he shamed them at being in the service of a power which for so many centuries had oppressed the country. His appeal to rebellion was without doubt eloquent, for the little troupe acclaimed him, and putting him at its head, went out of Imus, gaining the wooded heights which surround the village.

This was the nucleus of the insurgent army, which now consists of not less than 30,000 combatants, having for its unquestioned chief the blackballed student of the University of St. Tomas.

TERRIBLE THUNDERSTORM.

Many Buildings Struck by Lightning. Six People Killed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A terrible thunderstorm swept the whole Jutland peninsula today. Many buildings were struck by lightning; six persons were killed, and thirty-nine farm buildings and thirteen houses burned.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Miss E. Hurst, of San Diego, is at the Metropole.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents on timely topics, without holding itself responsible for the opinions expressed. Letters should be brief, plainly written, clear in statement and properly vouched for. No attention is paid to anonymous contributions. Cut it short; the space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. When contributions are too long for insertion in full, extracts will be printed.]

Can This Be True?

REV. MARSHALL C. HAYES, Pasadena: The monumental incompetency of the Forestry Office in their work of preserving our mountains from the fearful effects of the fire, which should not pass unnoticed. On Monday, the 15th inst., it was apparent to every one that a formidable fire had started, but nothing was done to stop its progress. On Wednesday it had increased to such an extent that Mr. Wilcox came down from Wilson's Peak declaring that the fire covered a mile and a half, and was extending rapidly. Still no steps appear to have been taken by the forestry officials. On Thursday it was announced that men would be sent up on the next day and on Friday a pitiful force of thirty men were dispatched to do the work which might have been accomplished by the fire on the next day. Such stupendous folly, if not criminal negligence, the fire is still, Saturday night, burning as furiously as ever, with every appearance of increasing in force, destroying the beauty of our noble mountains and doing vast damage to our water supplies. Warned by the previous fire, the forestry officials should be able to prevent such a disaster, and a vigorous protest should be made at this time.

New Name for San Pedro.

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT, Los Angeles: Mr. Eddy's communication published in your issue of the 22d, in which he proposes to change the name of San Pedro to something suggestive of Los Angeles, contained an excellent idea. Such a change would be desirable, both from the Los Angeles and San Pedro standpoint. But the new name proposed by Mr. Eddy, "South Los Angeles," may not be available, as there is a portion of the city adjacent to the southern boundary that has long been known by that name. "Why not call the port of San Pedro 'Los Angeles Harbor'?" That name would accurately express its relationship to this city. Many of the great capitals of the world are at a distance from the cities of which they are the commercial entrepôts. Yokohama with its laboring steamer is the seaport of Tokio, sixteen miles distant, having a population of 1,100,000. San Pedro is about the same distance from the southern border of this city, and would derive a distinct advantage by having its name identified with ours.

Other instances of similar commercial relationship are numerous. Tientsin with 900,000 people is the port of Peking, forty miles distant, with a population of 1,500,000. Chemulpo on the west coast of Korea is the port of its capital and chief city, Seoul, seventeen miles distant, with about 200,000 people. Lima, the capital of Peru, is over 110 miles from its seaport, Callao, with 30,000. Rome, with its half a million of people, is fifteen miles from the mouth of the Tiber on the Mediterranean.

We may be sure that the future growth and prosperity of the harbor on which \$2,000,000 of productive lands are pending will be commensurate with the future growth and prosperity of its financial and business metropolis, Los Angeles, whose harbor security this appropriation, and the commercial interests of the two cities will be reciprocal, hence a name implying that relationship will be mutually advantageous. Let us then cordially urge our friends in this promising struggle to drop the old sleepy name of San Pedro, and assume the new and significant one of "Los Angeles Harbor."

Simple Weapon for Fighting Fire.

ST. WALTON, Los Angeles: Having noticed the many destructive fires in California for several years past, and having had much experience with fires in the early days of Illinois, I wish to give your readers a simple and effective fighting fire I ever tried. Take a stick suitable for a handle, four to six feet long; then take a good two-bushel bag of cotton, bind the top open and to one end of the stick and nail it fast, then grease the sack well with tallow or lard, and you have a weapon that will do more to pound out a blaze than anything I ever tried. Wetting the sack with water is good, but it will not last, while the grease and the just it holds will give the sack weight all

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 23.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the thermometer registered 58.8; at 9 p.m., 58.8. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 65 deg. and 71 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 90 per cent.; 5 p.m., 66 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 52 deg.; minimum temperature, 41 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 65 San Francisco 50
San Diego 68 Portland 64

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is rising on the California coast from the Pacific southward. It is falling on the North Pacific Slope. The temperature has risen west of the Rocky Mountains, except in Northern California and Washington, where it has fallen. It is much cooler along the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Upper Missouri Valley. Cloudy mornings continue on the California coast. It is clear elsewhere on the Pacific Slope. Rain is falling at Phoenix, and showers have fallen at El Paso, Denver and Havre.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—For Southern California: Fair Wednesday, fresh west wind.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.—Warm, dry weather continued during the past week, except in the eastern mountain sections, where thunder showers occurred on several occasions. The prolonged hot, dry weather is making a perceptible impression upon vegetation, except in orchards where there is sufficient water to maintain growth of trees, though some sections report that trees are holding up well in spite of the drought. The hot weather caused considerable damage to grapes and vines in some places. It is probable that wheat and other crops are somewhat retarded, but it is too early to ascertain the actual facts. Deciduous fruits are ripening earlier than usual. The crop varies, being fair in certain localities, while in others it is below the average, both in quantity and quality. The weather was favorable for peach drying, which is well advanced. The sugar-beet harvest is in full progress in Orange county. Occasional morning fogs occurred in the coast sections. Heavy mountain fires prevailed at the close of the week in the watershed of the Sierra Madre range, north of Pasadena.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The political biography of the Demopoli candidate for Governor is thus succinctly summarized by the Santa Barbara Press: "Maguire was a Republican office holder in 1876, a Democrat in 1885, deserted Democracy for Henry Georgeism in 1887, as a Democrat again he worked against the People's party in 1894, voted against the income tax in 1895, voted for it in 1896, shouted for Bryan and free silver in 1896, joined the Croker gold bug club in 1897, accepted the People's party nomination for Governor in 1898, and is also nominated by the Democrats. His motto is, 'Anything to win.'"

The Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company has sent out notices to the effect that on account of the failure of the beet crop this year, the company has decided to charge farmers for seed only on acreage which brings actual returns in beets. This indication of a willingness to share with the farmers the loss resulting from unfavorable weather conditions will tend to promote a friendlier feeling toward the company.

The death of young Harvey Randall, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Randall, of Pasadena, at Santiago, is a peculiarly severe affliction to his parents, the more so because they had but a few days ago received the cheerful news from him direct that he was well, injured and well, and expected to come home soon. But just as he was almost ready to start he was taken away by fever and his body buried in Cuba.

A strip of pavement a foot wide that had not been previously torn up having been found on each side of Broadway, two gangs of men have gone to work to tear up both sides at once; and least navigation should not be sufficiently obstructed in this way, another gang has been at work digging up the asphalt along the car tracks.

Since the fire in the Sierra Madre has been subdued, it is to be hoped that the embers will not be allowed to rekindle and start another blaze. It is also to be hoped that the culprit who started the last fire may be caught and punished as he deserves.

The "round robin" of Co. K, Seventh Regiment, is not likely to work so well as did that of the Generals at Santiago. Circumstances alter cases.

The fire-fighters on the mountains did their work quickly and well, considering the great obstacles which they had to encounter.

A STUDY IN GEESSE.

Mason Sold Seven in Default of Their Board.

W. A. Mason, the man arrested by Detective Hawley Monday evening, charged with petty larceny, entered a plea of not guilty before Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon. His hearing was for August 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mason and J. P. Goytino are neighbors on Anderson street. The latter alleges his neighbor stole and sold seven of his geese. Goytino says the geese escaped from his yard some two weeks ago, and that they were locked up by Mason, who made no investigation respecting the owner, nor as to how they came to be loose. After four days' search, Goytino found the geese, and made a demand for them from Mason, who refused to give them up unless paid 50 cents apiece per day for the keeping of the fowls. This Goytino refused to pay, and Mason subsequently sold the geese. The warrant for his arrest followed, and the case will come up as stated.

Mason states that the geese came to his yard and remained there for two days before he noticed them. He cooped and took care of them for four days, and considers his charge just. He simply sold the geese to liquidate this demand for their board.

RED CROSS NEWS.

Contribution to the Convalescent Home, San Francisco.

Mrs. Dan G. Schene, delegate from the local Red Cross Society, at San Francisco, yesterday drew \$300 from the fund of the society here for plumbing in the new Convalescent Home at the Presidio.

Miss Rose Macarther has contributed \$2 toward the "Mammie" hospital. New members of the Red Cross Society here are: Misses James F. Martin, G. H. A. Goodwin, Cora M. Clinton, Dr. Elizabeth A. Folanabee, Messrs. K. W. Shibley and Calvin Rich, Miss Rose Germalin; Messrs. Franklin Taylor and Nelson Taylor.

A POSTAL EXPRESS.

NEW BATTERY UNMASKED UPON WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Starts a Movement in Support of a Federal Express System Under the Postoffice Department.

A new battery has been opened upon Wells, Fargo & Co., by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. At the meeting of the board of directors Monday evening resolutions were adopted asking the government to establish a postal express service, such as is in operation in some European countries.

The resolutions are to be sent to commercial bodies all over the country. As these bodies are all irritated over the action of the express companies in forcing customers to pay for the internal revenue stamps on bills of lading, there are unusually good prospects of arousing public interest in the plan. The California Congressmen and Senators are to be asked by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to take the matter up.

The resolutions are as follows: "Whereas, the postal express is being successfully operated in many of the large European countries to the great benefit of the people, and, whereas, the Postoffice Department of the United States allows the carriage of packages to the maximum rate of four pounds, and, whereas, the inauguration of the postal express in this country would reduce the charges of transportation now exacted by the express companies, and at the same time become an additional source of revenue to the government.

"Resolved, by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, that the representatives in Congress from this State be urged to request to introduce and effect the passage of an act looking to the establishment of a United States postal express under the jurisdiction of the Postoffice Department, upon the lines now in vogue in European countries, and that this resolution be forwarded to the principal commercial bodies in the United States, urging similar action in this matter."

It was decided to request the board of freeholders to incorporate in the new charter a provision authorizing appropriations from the city treasury for hand carts in the public parks. The secretary was instructed to call the attention of the local members of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home of Santa Monica to the injustice of contracting for oleomargarine instead of butter for the old soldiers, as detrimental to their health, and a blow to an important local industry.

The following named new members were elected: Hart Bros. Los Angeles Notion Company, A. J. Botts, Curtis-Newhall Advertising Company, S. W. Luitweller Company, J. E. Carr.

SAN PEDRO'S FRIEND.

A Middle-western Editor Speaks of Harbor Improvements.

Samuel W. Nichols, editor of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Daily Journal, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Marguerite and Edna Nichols, is visiting his brother-in-law, H. E. Storrs of this city.

E. C. Kreider, postmaster and president of the Journal Company, is credited with having exercised an important influence in behalf of the San Pedro Harbor Improvement. "You see, Mr. Kreider has had the matter urged upon him by a number of friends in Los Angeles and at other points along the Pacific Coast," said Mr. Nichols yesterday, "and, as a Republican having the interests of the party at heart, and also as one desiring to see fair play, he has used his influence for San Pedro. He is an old acquaintance of the President and has on several occasions gone to Washington to confer with him."

"He pointed out to Mr. McKinley that Secretary Alger's course in opposing the improvement was wrong, was detrimental to the Pacific Coast, and prejudicial to the interests of the Republican party."

Being so far removed from the seat of action the Journal has not had occasion to say as much as some newspapers about the harbor, but when it has spoken it has been in favor of the improvement.

"The eyes of Illinois," said Mr. Nichols, "are turned on California more intently perhaps than the people of the Golden State realize. The Illinoisans are watching events here, hoping that the Republican party will take the right course and not be carried away with the free-silver delusion."

"My part of our State has a special reason for being interested in California. Morgan county, of which Jacksonville is the county seat, has contributed 200 residents to Los Angeles county within the past few years. Among them are many who have come from our city. It is W. S. Hook, president of the Los Angeles Traction Company."

Police Court Notes.

Peter Chams, who keeps a fruit stand on North Spring street, and W. L. Doneham, who hitches his horse on South Main street, were each fined \$1 by Justice Morrison yesterday.

Charles F. Brown wanted to "show off" his horse's gait as he drove along South Main street Monday evening. Policeman Gorman showed up just in time to stop him at a two-minute clip, passing Second street. The result was that Brown paid \$3 to the City Treasurer yesterday afternoon. His horse is alleged to have violated the Sunday-closing ordinance over a week ago, but his case has not yet come to trial.

Morrison granted a further continuance until this afternoon. Schefner is a bartender in a saloon at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Maple avenue. He sold beer to the detectives a week ago last Sunday.

Abram Dunwiddle entered a plea of guilty Monday to the charge of visiting an opium joint. Yesterday Justice Morrison gave him a ninety-day suspended sentence, with a reminder that if he again came before him on any kind of a charge the sentence would be put into force.

Suey Lee and Luey Long, who were found guilty Monday on a complaint charging violation of the Health ordinance by attending to the burial of a dead horse themselves instead of reporting it to the proper authorities, were fined \$5 each.

COOK CAN'T SPOIL.

Grape-Nuts Need No Cooking and the Flavor Is Assured.

People want food that has a palatable, toothsome taste, and one that will recall a pleasant taste whenever the name is mentioned. Grape-Nuts, the new breakfast food made by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

No cooking is required, hence the taste is not dependent upon the cook, but is just what the makers intended it to be. It is often served cold and dry with a bit of rich cream in part of the sauce. If one wants a hot dish, a little hot milk can be poured over some Grape-Nuts, and there you are, a most fitting dish, furnishing the high nutritive value of grape sugar. Grape-Nuts sold by grocers.

WM. CLINE FLOUR DAY--TODAY



Call, telephone or write your order today—take advantage of these special prices:

Peacock, 50 lbs. \$1.00
Capital, 4X, 50 lbs. \$1.25
Sperry, 50 lbs. \$1.25

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Telephone Main 59.

142-144 N. Spring St.

A LARGE SALE

IS

Rupert of Hentzau

(Requited to Prisoner of Zenda)

By Anthony Hope..... \$1.50

Having At

Parker's 246 South

(Near Public Library)

The largest, most varied and best stock of books west of Chicago.

Boston Dry Goods Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Wash Dress Goods.

Imperative Reductions.
Made necessary by the lateness of the season and the limited time
Left to close out the stock.

Organdies.

32-inch Organdies, light shades, fine textures, stripes and figures,
50
Regular price 10c.

Sawns.

28-inch Fancy Corded Lawns, light and medium colors,
6 1/4c
Regular price 15c.

Stamines.

29-inch Fancy Stamines, floral figures, medium colors,
10c; Regular price 30c.

Sawns.

32-inch Vein Striped Lawns, full lines, medium and dark colors,
12 1/2c
Regular price 35c.

Stamines.

29-inch Imported Stamines, fine assortment Paris designs and colors,
20c
Regular price 40c.

Mousseline de Soie.

30-inch Sheer Fabrics, light colors, for Summer or evening wear,
25c
Regular price 50c.

Plaid Organdies.

32-inch Satin Plaids, buds and blossoms, white and tinted grounds,
30c
Regular price 60c.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

H. JEVNE

Your Order On Time.

There is nothing quite as annoying as to have a meal delayed because the groceryman did not have your order delivered on time. We give the delivery department of our business particular attention. You can know just when to expect our wagons, for they make regular trips.

208-210 South Spring St.,
Wilcox Building.



A Fastidious Man

Always sees that his linen, fancy vests and shirts are well laundered, white and immaculate. We are catering just now to the summer man in laundering everything that is necessary to his hot weather apparel. Negligee shirts, duck, pique and crash suits, fancy vests and white linen collars, shirts and cuffs. Ladies' shirt waists and dummies we launder just like new.

Empire Steam Laundry,
149 S. Main St. Tel. 11.635.

No saw edge on collars and cuffs

OPIUM HABIT

"REMEDIO" The new antidote for "Alcoholism." Administered by physicians only. Pacific Celso Chemical Co., Room 204 Bullard Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) \$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits \$250,000.00
I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-President; H. J. Friedman, Cashier; G. Hellman, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS: W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, N. Van Ness, J. A. B. Smith, J. A. B. Smith, J. A. B. Smith.
Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Our safety-deposit department offers to the public safe space for rent in its new fire and burglar-proof vault, which is the strongest, best-guarded and best lighted in this city.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. COR SECOND AND MAIN STREETS.
OFFICERS: J. F. Sartori, President; Maurice S. Hellman, Vice-President; W. D. Longyear, Cashier.
Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits.
Money Loaned on First-Class Real Estate.

W. S. Bartlett, Pres. W. M. Ferguson, Vice-Pres. W. E. McVay, Cashier.
Capital Paid Up \$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$50,000.00
DIRECTORS: Wm. Ferguson, R. H. F. Varel, S. H. Mott, J. P. Pomroy, C. A. Crilly, F. C. Howe, W. S. Bartlett. Five per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.

N. E. corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up \$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$50,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR POSEY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. N. AVERY, Cashier; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Asst. Cashier; E. Ewald, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll.
Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS \$270,000.00
OFFICERS: S. C. HUBBELL, President; O. H. CHURCHILL, First Vice-President; O. T. JOHNSON, Second Vice-President; W. S. DEAN, Cashier; J. D. RADFORD, Assistant Cashier; J. S. HADLEY, Assistant Cashier; J. R. ROGERS, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS: S. C. HUBBELL, J. M. C. MARPLE, O. H. CHURCHILL, J. D. RADFORD, O. T. JOHNSON, CHAS. MONROE, W. S. DEAN, T. E. NEWELL, F. W. STOWELL, JOHN E. MARBLE, FRED O. JOHNSON, A. HADLEY.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg.

Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds. Local Bank Stocks and negotiator of Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and financial trusts executed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

112 NORTH SPRING STREET.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS: J. H. Brady, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, Simon Malar, W. D. Woolwine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Officers—W. F. Botsford, President; G. W. Hughes, Vice-President; J. J. Mossin, Cashier; J. E. Fishburn, Asst. Cashier; Directors—W. F. Botsford, J. J. Mossin, G. W. Hughes, J. E. Fishburn, R. F. Lotzpeich, Simon Malar, J. Newman, Newhall.
Capital Paid Up \$250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000.00.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF LOS ANGELES

Capital Paid Up in Gold Coin \$500,000.00
OFFICERS: H. J. Woolcott, Pres.; J. F. Towell, First V.P.; Warren G. Giesler, Second V.P.; J. W. A. Orr, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

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FOUNDER OF CITIES.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF EAST LOS ANGELES.

Dr. John Strother Griffin dies at the age of Eighty-two Years.

PASADENA ONCE HIS PASTURE.

BOUGHT THE EAST SIDE FOR FIFTY CENTS AN ACRE.

Army Surgeon With Kearney, Pre-Argonaut Pioneer, Civic Leader, Physician and Landholder.

Dr. John Strother Griffin, pioneer, physician and leader in public affairs, the man who founded East Los Angeles, and whose sheep once roamed in thousands over his Rancho San Pascual, where now is Pasadena, died early yesterday morning at the ripe old age of 82 years.

Through the history of Southern California for the past half a century runs the thread of the dead man's life. He was friend and neighbor of the men who shaped the early progress of Los Angeles, and the story of the city can never be told completely without frequent reference to his name.

Dr. Griffin died shortly after midnight at his home in East Los Angeles, No. 1109 Downey avenue, where for a number of years he has lived with his nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock M. Johnston, and their children.

acres for fifty cents an acre. His cattle were pastured where Downey avenue and Main street now run, and his sheep browsed all over East Los Angeles and up on the hills beyond. His ranch included practically all between the Arroyo Seco and where the County Hospital now stands, beginning at the edge of the river and widening out toward the eastward so as to take in much of the hilly country between Los Angeles and Pasadena, still today almost as deserted as then.

The Rancho San Pascual was his also, a vast domain which had been granted to Manuel Garfias by his friend Gov. Micheltorena. Garfias and his family abandoned the ranch as worthless little and went to Mexico to live. Dr. Griffin bought a large amount of the land, and built the first irrigation ditch which took water from the Arroyo Seco to water the region. A band of settlers calling themselves the Indiana Colony came to Southern California, picked out the Rancho San Pascual as the cream of everything, and bought 4000 acres from Dr. Griffin at about \$7.50 an acre, a price which was thought highly satisfactory.

With his nephew, Hancock Johnston, Dr. Griffin planned the laying-out of East Los Angeles. Streets and avenues and parks were all born in the two men's brains. They sold the land little by little, presented East Side Park to the city, and so, where sheep had wandered over the ranch of the Rose of Castile, arose thickly-settled East Los Angeles.

Dr. Griffin was always keenly interested in civic life. He was a Democrat in politics, but he refused to accept office. He was a leader in projects for municipal improvement, and one of those whose opinion was always respected in matters of public interest.

For the past fifteen years Dr. Griffin lived in retirement, using his medical knowledge only for charity or friendship, prompt to give his aid when misfortune or poverty appealed, or when an old friend wanted the comfort of the family doctor's aid, but spending most of his time in enjoying a well-earned rest.

The march of time has obliterated his old home place. For many years Dr. Griffin lived on Main street, between First and Second. The land ran through to the east some distance beyond what

BLACKBURNS IN WANT.

POLICEMAN DESERTS HIS FAMILY AND LEAVES THEM PENITENT.

Home Is Mortgaged and Several Hundred Dollars are Owed for Groceries and Meats and Things. Mrs. Blackburn an Invalid—Woman in the Case Is Black.

Mrs. James W. Blackburn of No 1917 East Second street, wife of Police Officer Blackburn, whom she charges with having deserted her for a negro, and her three small children are in destitute circumstances and dependent for their maintenance upon the kindness of neighbors and friends. There has not been a penny of income in the family for several months. Grocers, butchers and others to whom Mrs. Blackburn owes large sums of money—one bill alone amounting to more than \$200—are besieging her for payment or will be investigating them. The woman is helpless in the matter, for she has not a dollar.

Mrs. Blackburn has been deserted by her husband, who has been in the police force for the past five years. The couple have not been living together for some months, during which time Blackburn has not thought it incumbent upon him to provide for his wife and family. He left his position on the force last Friday. He is known to have taken the 10-20 clock train that night for the north. Deputy Sheriff McClure says he saw Blackburn at Oakland pier last Saturday night. He was then about to cross over to San Francisco. Mrs. Blackburn's eldest child is a boy 9 years of age. Her youngest is about three years old. She herself is sickly and unable to do much work to any extent. Up to one year ago Mrs. Blackburn and her husband lived in peace together. About this time she became an invalid, and her husband estranged himself from their home. He is said to have taken up with a young colored woman, and the latter is declared the cause of the final separation of the policeman and his wife. Mrs. Blackburn has letters that passed between her husband and the woman. One of these letters speaks of \$50 or so, which Blackburn sent his colored consort when she was in New York. Blackburn remanded these letters from his wife last Thursday. She told him he would have to step over her dead body before he could secure them. Ten days or so ago Mrs. Blackburn called on the Chief of Police and complained to him that she was being neglected by her husband. She was told the matter would be investigated, and is all the satisfaction she has had in the matter to date. When Blackburn was called into the chief's office he started his part of the conversation by denying every assertion his wife had made. When letters and papers were shown him he confessed all, but promised in the future to do better by his family.

Blackburn threatened to commit suicide on several occasions. He told a friend he would not end his life just yet, however, because his insurance policy in the Macabees for \$3000 was in his wife's name, and he wanted his children only to get what he left. He said he would try to have the policy changed in favor of his children.

Chief of Police Glass has done nothing in the matter as yet. He said he would investigate, and if he finds the facts to be as rumor represents them, he will suggest Blackburn's suspension from the force. He was not given leave of absence, and he was not to have gone on his annual vacation until September 3. The woman in the case is supposed to be still in the city. In her lodging-house on North Main street she passes for a Spanish woman.

Mrs. Blackburn does not know what to do. Her children are too young to be of any assistance to her. She has many friends and some of these have aided her, and will perhaps continue to do so. There is a considerable mortgage on the Blackburn home.

GETTING INTO PRISON.

The Chief Vocation in the Life of Count Danovitch.

Count Danovitch has made the getting into prison the chief business of his life for 34 of the 47 years he has lived, for the purpose of gathering information for a book he is anxious to write on the subject. At 13 he left his home and went into Prussia, where he was arrested for trespassing and sent to prison for three months, working at chair-making. From that time to this he has never been free from the desire to continue his prison explorations. From 13 till he was in and out of more than twenty prisons in Belgium, Prussia, Poland and Russia. His first experience was in England where he was in Liverpool, which was one of the worst he was ever in, filled with drunken sailors from all over the world. He stayed there six days, when he paid his fine and got out the first time he failed to serve his sentence. Then he went to Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey, then to Egypt, where the jails are the worst in the world except Australia; next to India and Japan, and then to America. The Count remained for more than a year, spending most of his time in jails and penitentiaries.

At 35 minutes past 12. [Birmingham Gazette.] For the first time an English railway company has printed a twenty-four hours time table. This is the Great Eastern company's table of the new direct service to Spa. Thus we read that the service from Spa leaves at 44 past 14 and arrives at Antwerp at 3 past 18. The Great Eastern is obliged to print its time tables, as far as they concern the Belgian lines, in this way because the twenty-four hours system has been made compulsory on the Belgian state railways. The system only came into operation this year and the Belgians have settled down to it. The fact that the railway clocks have been altered to bring them into harmony with the time of day and while the old enumeration to 12 o'clock is retained, there is a second circle of figures carrying on the time to 24 o'clock.

More Provisions Than Passengers. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Cleveland sailed for St. Michael today. She carried few passengers, but a full cargo of provisions and mining supplies.

A CLEAR HEAD;

good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation, bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Goodyear Wet Shoes

Are better than hand-sewed shoes but cost less. Men, women and children wear them. All kinds are made. The following named merchants are among those who sell Goodyear Wet Shoes:

Henry Klein & Co., 102-104 South Main St.
H. Cohn & Co., 211-223 North Main St.
James P. Burns, 340 South Spring St.
C. W. Waterman, 122 South Spring St.

S. Maas, 103-107 West First St.
Chapman Bazaar, 240 South Main St.
Plaza Bazaar, 600 North Main St.
Broadway Dept. Store, Fourth & Broadway
L. W. Godin, 137 South Spring St.

Are You A Woman?



ARE YOU A WOMAN WITH A woman's ill, with a woman's nerves, with her pains, and her mental and physical misery? Are you a woman? Then I appeal to you.

There is relief from periodical backaches, headaches and nervousness. There is health and strength for you in my simple method. Don't take any more drugs. They only stimulate for a day. You must restore the strength and then Nature can cure you. Medicines are good for some troubles, but they do not restore strength. Electricity does, and the best means of using it is my

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

I have found that my now famous Electric Belt is as good for women as for men. During the past three years hundreds of women have regained the full vigor of healthy womanhood by its use.

Cured in Three Months.

"I bought one of your Belts two years ago for 'General Debility' (caused by female troubles, Profluvium and Leucorrhoea). I was weak, thin, could not rest well, but immediately upon application I found that I could sleep all night, and in two weeks time many of the symptoms disappeared. I wore it altogether for three months and it made a total cure, for which I am truly grateful. My son had Lung Trouble, used many different remedies, but to no avail. I had him put the Belt on, and he is much better, having gained 15 pounds in four months."

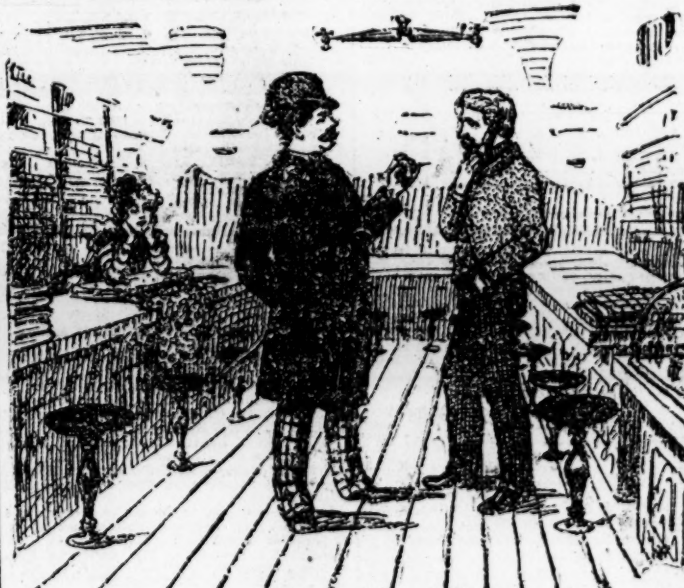
It is a grand remedy for all weakness in women. It will pour a gentle, glowing warmth into your nerves, soothing them, assisting the circulation and building up a vigorous action of all the organs. You will feel better at once and health will soon be yours. Call and examine this wonderful Belt at my office free of charge. Let me explain to you its wonderful effects. You can test it free. If not convenient to call, send for my book, "Maiden Wife and Mother." It is full of information and tells you the weakness and may save you years of misery and useless drugging. Attend to today—do not put it off. Call or address

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 204 South Broadway, Cor. Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours—8 to 6; evenings 7 to 9. Sundays 10 to 1.

Special Notice—Dr. Sanden's office is UP-PAIKS. His Belts can not be bought in drug stores.

\$5000 REWARD Will be paid for one of these Belts which fails to generate a current of electricity.



I try to give Ripans Tablets just dust, but can not say sufficient in regard to myself. I am a stockbroker, aged forty-six years. Dyspepsia was the chief trouble I took the Tablets for. I can not say how long I suffered with it, but I can say I no longer need be afraid of what I eat. From night until early morning I have walked the floor and could not sleep. I had been trying various remedies with but little success, until about six months ago I started to take Ripans Tablets. They have cured me. At first I took them very sparingly, being naturally afraid of them, but I kinder noticed a change and I took three each day until now I only take one a day or one whenever I feel bad. They were brought to my notice by a gentleman who was taking them for a disorder and had stomach such as vomiting, headaches and bad breath. He has been positively cured.

A new style packed containing TEN RYAN TABLETS packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at 25 cents. These tablets are the best remedy for the most common ailments of the stomach and bowels. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 25 cents. RYAN TABLETS may be had of some grocers, druggists, and by mail for 25 cents. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 25 cents. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 25 cents.

Contagious Blood Poison is the most horrible disease known.

The only remedy which can reach it and effect a complete cure is Swift's Specific.

S.S.S. For Blood

Gold Dust

Washing Powder

makes house cleaning easy. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

"Without a Rival."

As a preventive of baldness, dandruff, falling hair.

"Cobb's Celebrated Hair Tonic."

has no equal. All druggists and HOPPERHEAD Barber Supply Co., Gen. Agts., 1109 3d St.

Dr. MERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

Notice to Stockholders.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOS ANGELES BREWING COMPANY: Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Los Angeles Brewing Company will be held at the office of the company, 600 to 622 East Main St., City of Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 26th, 1898.

F. LINDENFELD, Secretary.



BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1875 Massena Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

NILES PEASE Furniture CO.

THE BIG STORE. 429-441-443 S. SPRING ST.

BICYCLES BUGGIES

Columbia, Victor, Hearn and World. Columbus, Moyer, Columbus, Portland, Victoria.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

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